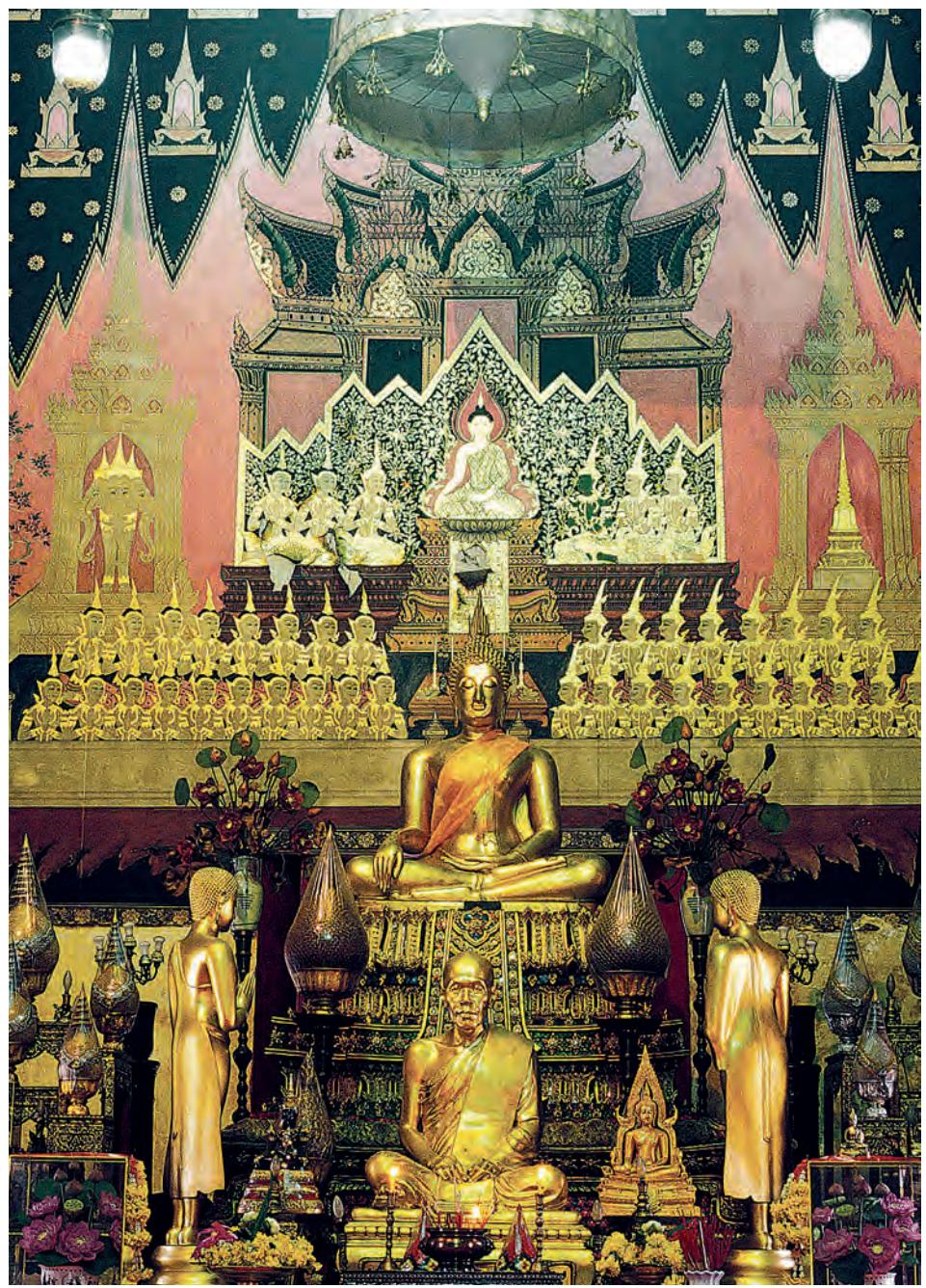


Pathum Thani





Wat Chinawararam

Contents

TRANSPORTATION	6
ATTRACTI0NS	7
Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani	7
Amphoe Lam Luk Ka	11
Amphoe Sam Khok	12
Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo	17
Amphoe Khlong Luang	20
Amphoe Thanyaburi	26
INTERESTING ACTIVITIES	28
EVENTS AND FESTIVALS	30
LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIR	32
DEPARTMENT STORES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS	32
TIPS FOR VISITING A TEMPLE / MUSEUM / ANCIENT MONUMENT	33
FACILITIES	34
Accommodation	34
Restaurants	35
Golf Courses	35
Spa	36
USEFUL CALL	36



The Supreme Artist Hall

Pathum Thani

*Hindu Lotus Area, Ear of Rice Town, Descendants of the Mons,
Dharma City, Palace of Solidarity, the Clear Chao Phraya River,
Industrial Progress.*

Pathum Thani has been a residential area for not less than 300 years since the reign of King Narai the Great of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya.

In 1659, Mang Nanthamit gathered the Mon families in Martaban town to migrate from the Burmese war, and asked for protection from King Narai the Great. The king allowed the Mon families to settle in Sam Khok village, and the Sam Khok community has continuously developed. Then, during the reign of King Taksin the Great of Thon Buri, the Mons migrated from Burma to ask for the king's protection for a second time. The king also allowed them to settle in Sam Khok. The last migration of the Mons was during the reign of King Rama II. It was a major migration from Martaban town to Thailand called "Mon Yai". The king allowed some of the Mons to settle at Sam Khok village as well. Therefore, from being a small-sized community, "Sam Khok village" has later become "Sam Khok town".

King Rama II continuously took care and assisted the Mons in Sam Khok. In the eleventh lunar month in 1815, the king visited Sam Khok town and resided at the pavilion by the left side of the Chao Phraya River, opposite Sam Khok town, creating an overwhelming feeling among the Mons. A large number of the Mons often visited and offered lotuses to the king, creating great satisfaction for him. As a result, the king gave the new name for Sam Khok town as "Prathum Thani"-town

of lotus-on the 23 August, 1815. It was considered as the beginning of Prathum Thani town.

In 1918, King Rama VI transformed the word "Mueang"-town-to "Changwat"-province-and also changed its spelling from "Prathum Thani" to "Pathum Thani". In 1932, King Rama VII ordered the merging of Thanyaburi province into Pathum Thani province.

Since the period that King Rama II gave the name to Pathum Thani, the province has continuously been prosperous with arts and culture, as well as, other identities which the people of Pathum Thani are proud of. It is also a very flourishing peripheral province. The centre of Pathum Thani is 46 Kilometres north of Bangkok, covering an area of 1,565 Square Kilometres. It consists of 7 Amphoe-districts-namely; Amphoe Mueang, Amphoe Sam Khok, Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo, Amphoe Thanyaburi, Amphoe Nong Suea, Amphoe Khlong Luang, and Amphoe Lam Luk Ka.

BOUNDARY

North	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Saraburi.
South	Nonthaburi and Bangkok.
East	Nakhon Nayok and Chachoengsao.
West	Nonthaburi.

TRANSPORTATION

By Car From Bangkok, motorists can travel by using 3 routes to Pathum Thani as follows:

1. Bangkok – Bang Khen – Rangsit - Pathum Thani.
2. Bangkok – Nonthaburi – Pak Kret - Pathum Thani.
3. Bangkok – Bang Yai – Bang Bua Thong – Lat Lum Kaeo – Pathum Thani.
4. Bangkok – Take the Bang Pa-in – Pak Kret Expressway to exit at Bang Phun and turn left into the Rangsit – Pathum Thani route (Highway No. 346).

By Bus

1. Bus No. 33 Sanam Luang – Pathum Thani.
2. Bus No. 90 Ratchayothin – Pathum Thani Pier.
3. Bus Nos. 29, 34, 39, 59, 95 and air-conditioned bus Nos. 185, 503, 510, 513, 520, 522, 29, 34, and 39, get off at Rangsit and take the Rangsit – Pathum Thani bus.
4. Bus No. 104 (Chatuchak Bus Terminal – Pak Kret) or No. 32 (Wat Pho – Pak Kret) and take bus No. 33 or 90 from Pak Kret to Pathum Thani.

For more information on Pak Kret bus routes, please contact the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority (BMTA) at Tel. 1348 or visit www.bmta.co.th.

By Train From Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong), Samsen, Bang Sue, Bang Khen, Lak Si, or Don Mueang Railway Station, take a train to Rangsit Station and take the Rangsit – Pathum Thani Bus. For more information on the train schedule, please contact the State Railway of Thailand at Tel. 1690, 0 2223 7010, 0 2223 7020, 0 2220 4334, 0 2220 4444 or visit www.railway.co.th.

By Boat From Bangkok, take the Chao Phraya Express boat to Nonthaburi Pier and take the Nonthaburi – Pathum Thani bus. For more information on the Chao Phraya Express boat, please contact Tel. 0 2623 6001-3.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani to different districts :

Amphoe Sam Khok	5	Kilometers
Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo	16	Kilometers
Amphoe Thanyaburi	34	Kilometers
Amphoe Nong Suea	47	Kilometers
Amphoe Khlong Luang	22	Kilometers
Amphoe Lam Luk Ka	32	Kilometers

Distances from Pathum Thani to nearby provinces

Nonthaburi	26	Kilometers
Suphan Buri	80	Kilometers
Chachoengsao	89	Kilometers
Nakhon Nayok	101	Kilometers

ATTRACTI0NS

Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani (อำเภอเมืองปทุมธานี)

Rare Stone Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์หินแปรก)

Located 29/2 on Rangsit-Tha Nam Pathumthani Road, Tambon Ban Klang, the museum features a fascinating display of over ten thousand rare stones from Thailand and all over the world. Exhibits include precious stones, fossils, crystals, stalactites and more. Collections of ashtrays and cigarette labels are also on display. It is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Entrance fee is 40 Baht. For more information, please contact Tel : 08 7550 0803, 08 7015 6629 www.rarestonemuseum.com

City Pillar Shrine (ศาลหลักเมือง) The city pillar is an object revered among the people of Pathum Thani, located at the entrance of the City Hall. It is a pavilion with four porches and a Prang top where the city pillar resides. The pillar is similar to the Hindu Lotus' stalk made of Chaiyaphruek- cassia - wood. Moreover, in the pavilion is located a statue of a 4-handed Narayana on the owl and a bronze-cast Vishnu statue. At the back of the Mondop-square structure with a spire-resides Phra Yot Thong votive tablets of Wat Kai Tia, as well as, many sacred objects consisting of charms and amulets from various temples in Pathum Thani.



City Pillar Shrine

The Old Building of Pathum Thani City Hall (ศาลากลางจังหวัดปทุมธานี (หลังเก่า)) is located on the west side of the Chao Phraya River and was constructed in the reign of King Rama VI. It is a building with a hip roof and a masonry facade constructed in the European style of architecture with a beautiful decoration. The Fine Arts Department has registered it as a national ancient monument.



Wat Hong Pathumma Wat (Wat Mon)

Wat Bot (วัดโบสถ์) is situated in Tambon Ban Klang on the east side of the Chao Phraya River. It can be visited by crossing Pathum Thani Bridge to the east side. Turn left at the crossroads and make a u-turn under the bridge to the temple on the opposite side of the road. Wat Bot was constructed in 1621 by the Mons who migrated from Pegu or Hongsawadi town. The name of the temple was from the village where the Mons had previously lived, similar to many other temples in Pathum Thani such as Wat Hong, Wat Bang Tanai, etc. People usually come to

pay respect to the statues of three Buddha images in the ubosot and the cast statue of Luangpu Thian (Phrakhru Bowonthammakit), a senior monk who possessed high knowledge and tried to promote education among the Pathum Thani people. Moreover, there is an ancient wihan where an ancient Mon Buddha image, and Phra Saeng Ayasit-a sword of absolute power, reside, as well as many significant objects such as a four-headed elephant and a bronze miniature roofed throne to be put on top of a swan column.

and the lead sculpture of Ya-le (Jarlet), a dog of King Rama VI, which was granted to the abbot by the king when he visited Pathum Thani.

Wat Hong Pathummawat (Wat Mon) (วัดหงษ์ปทุมมาวส (วัดม่อน)) is located on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River, Tambon Bang Prok, near the municipality's fresh market. It was constructed by the Mons when they migrated from Burma to Thailand during the Thon Buri period. There is a symbol of the Mon temple which is the swan column whose top is a sculpture of a swan - Hongsa or Hamsa - symbolising Pegu or Hongsawadi, the capital city of the Mons. The important ancient heritage of the temple are the replica of Phra Phuttha Chinnarat Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara, a duplicate of a Mon style chedi from the Chedi Chittakong one in Hongsawadi, a duplicate of a wihan-an image hall-whose many-layered roof was elaborately decorated and was also an imitation of the one in Hongsawadi, as well as, the new Ubosot-a Buddhist ordination hall-in Thai architectural style with Cho Fa, Bai Raka and Hang Hong-decorations of a Buddhist temple's roof-which can be viewed from a far distance. Inside the Ubosot lie mural paintings depicting the story of the Buddha's biography and the Buddha image in subduing Mara posture, a cast of Luangpu Thao who is widely respected by the locals, as well as, a preaching hall decorated with beautifully

engraved wood. This temple was awarded as the winner from the project of preserving fish in front of the temple. There are many species of fish living in the Chao Phraya River, such as striped catfish and black-ear catfish, crowded gatherings to receive food from donors and those who come to pay respect to the Buddha image at the temple.

Wat Chinawaram (วัดชินวราราม) is located on the east bank of the Chao Phraya River, in the south of the town. Follow the route to Nonthaburi Bridge (Saphan Nuanchawi), turn left 1 Kilometre before reaching the bridge, and continue for another 1 Kilometre to the temple. It is an ancient temple and a second-class royal temple in the category of "Worawihan". It was originally called "Wat Makkham Tai". Inside the Ubosot lie beautiful mural paintings depicting the story of the Jatakas - ten lives of the Lord Buddha. The temple was renovated by Phrachao Worawongthoe Krommaluang Chinaworasiriwatthana the Supreme Patriarch, a past abbot of Wat Ratchabophit Sathitmahasimaram during the reign of King Rama VII.

Wat Chang (วัดชาง) is situated in Chang village. Important objects in the temple are an ancient wihan where there is a painting at its gable and a Buddha image in the meditation posture made from old coins. The image is highly revered among the



Wat Bang Luang

people who come to pay respect. Besides, there is a pavilion at the waterside which was elaborately engraved along its eaves. It has been utilised as a ceremonial venue since the reign of King Rama II until the present time.

Wat Khok (วัดโคก) is located on the right side of the Chao Phraya River, Tambon Ban Chang. There is a grand Buddha image in a meditation posture, a white chedi in Mon style made of brick and cement, an ancient pulpit made of Makluea-ebony-wood inlaid with mother-of-pearl aged more than 100 years, and a preaching hall of over 100-years old constructed of teak wood, with Xylia xylocarpa columns.

Wat Bang Luang (วัดบางหลวง) is situated in Tambon Bang Luang, 3 Kilometres from the centre of the city. Important structures at the temple are an ubosot in ancient Thai style where lies the grand Buddha image in subduing Mara posture and mural paintings depicting the story of the Lord Buddha's biography. There are also two Mon chedis; namely, the Shwedagon and Mutao styles. The temple has been used for ceremonial purposes by the locals since the Ayutthaya period until the present time.

Wat Nam Won (วัดน้ำawan) is located in Tambon Bang Duea, 4 Kilometres from the centre of the city. Inside the temple lies

a chedi in the Mon (Rangoon) style, an ubosot with a swan on its gable, as well as, a sanctuary of various kinds of fish in front of the temple. It is a temple where a large number of people from different places come and visit every day.

Wat Pa Klang Thung (วัดปักกลางทุ่ง) is in Tambon Bang Khayaeng. Inside the ubosot and on the wall behind the principal Buddha image is a painting of the past Buddha on a Chukkachi base under the splendid Ruean Kaeo shelter. On his left and right are his disciples standing on a lotus base, pressing their palms together, holding 3 lotuses and humbly bending forward to pay respect to the Buddha. The background is painted red with a pattern of falling flowers. It is considered as a valuable ancient piece of work of Pathum Thani.

Wat Chetawong (วัดเจตวงศ์) is located in Tambon Bang Khayaeng, Amphoe Mueang. The ancient remains in front of the ubosot are small. Its wall was made of bricks and its roof is covered with terra-cotta tiles with a projecting roof to prevent the rain. There is only one entrance and three windows on each side of the ubosot. Inside the ubosot resides the principal Buddha image on a Chukkachi base in the subduing Mara posture, two other Buddha images on both sides of the principal Buddha image, and an ancient mural painting which is elaborate and worth studying.

Amphoe Lam Luk Ka (อำเภอلامลูกกา)

The National Memorial (อนุสรณ์สถานแห่งชาติ) is located in Tambon Khu Khot in the connecting area of Vibhavadi Rangsit and Phahonyothin Roads. It covers an area of 0.0608 Square Kilometres (38 rai) and is under the supervision of the Armed Forces Education Department, Supreme Command Headquarters. It is a memorial extolling the heroic deeds of Thai ancestors who used their intellect, ability, flesh and blood, as well as, their life to protect this Motherland. It is also a museum providing knowledge on Thai history and major Thai battles, including the Thai armies' mission abroad such as the Vietnam War, Korean War, presented through dioramas of the happening and photos. There are rooms displaying the evolution of uniforms and ranking insignias of the militants in every period and soil from major battlefields. In front of the building resides King Rama V's beautifully engraved marble statue of a half larger than life size. Another very interesting part of this memorial is the building exhibiting the magnificent visual arts on the 90-metre arch wall telling the story from the Sukhothai period to the Rattanakosin period, together with a narrative explanation. Outside the building lies gigantic decommissioned military weapons. It is open daily from 9.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. without any entrance fee. A guide can be requested



Wat Phuet Udom

upon appointment in advance for a group visit at Tel : 0 2532 1021, 0 2533 8467

To get there : it is accessible by taking the bus No. 29, 34, 39, 59, 95, and air-conditioned bus No. 503, 504, 510, 513, 524, 529 and 539.

Wat Phuet Udom (วัดพุ่มอุดม) is in Tambon Lam Sai 31 Kilometres from the National Memorial along Highway No. 3312. There is a minibus provided from Min Buri, Nong Chok, and Saphan Mai to the temple all day. This temple is located on the bank of Khlong Hok Wa and contains many sculptures presenting the belief in sins and goodness in Buddhism. Inside the ubosot resides a replica of the Luangpho Sothon Buddha image with small stairs up to the artificial 6 realms of heaven and down to hell under the ubosot.

Amphoe Sam Khok (อำเภอสามโคก)

Wat Sing (วัดสิงห์) is situated on the east side of the Chao Phraya River, Tambon Sam Khok. It is an ancient temple where there is old chedi, ubosot and wihan, worth studying the archaeology. The important Buddha image of the temple is Luangpho To, a Buddha image in subduing Mara posture with black lacquer applied, as well as, covered with gold leaves, cast in the Ayutthaya period and a reclining Buddha image (Luangpho Phet). Besides, there is a cinerary urn, containing the ashes of Lunagpho Phaya Krai, who was a Mon monk, conducting austere practices and staying at Wat Sing. In the monk's cell within the temple is a museum preserving antiques such as Sam Khok water jars, a bed of King Rama II used when he visited

Sam Khok town, Mon inscription written on palm leaves, scripture cabinets, and Buddha images. Visitors must ask for permission from the abbot in advance.

The Ong Ang kiln, an archaeological remain was discovered in front of the temple. It is considered as evidence of the first stage of the Mon settlement in this area in the Ayutthaya period. The Sam Khok water jar is also the biggest container produced from this kiln. However, later, the Mon people in Sam Khok town ended production and moved the production site to Ko Kret, Nonthaburi, where Sam Khok water jars have been manufactured in a large number and have been sold along the river to every region before they were overcome by the dragon water jars from Ratchaburi.

The Sam Khok water jar is reddish orange similar to the colour of bricks or Man Pu (crab's fat). It is quite thick with a narrow mouth. The jar's neck is attached to its shoulder. Its patterns are parallel lines on its shoulder. It is swelling in the middle and short. Its mouth and bottom are similar in size. At present, ancient Sam Khok water jars can be viewed at Wat Sing and Wat Sam Khok, while the gigantic ones can be witnessed at the Bangkok National Museum.

To get there : Take the Pathum Thani-Sam Khok route for approximately 3 Kilometres. Turn right at the crossroads to the temple.



Wat Sing

Wat Sakae (ວັດສະແກ) is situated in Tambon Sam Khok, 6 Kilometres from town. Inside the temple is located monks' cells, a Thai-Mon style building, in form of a chedi with a recessed-corner base and those in other styles, as well as, an ancient ubosot, and a bell tower constructed in the Ayutthaya period.

Wat Tamnak (วัดตำนัก) is located in Tambon Sam Khok, 8 Kilometres from town. The base of this temple's ubosot is in the shape of the bottom of a junk. The principal Buddha image was carved from laterite and the chedi has a recessed-corner base.

Wat Thai Ko (วัดท้ายเกะ) is on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River, Mu 3, Tambon Thai Ko, at the end of Ko Yai. Inside the temple lies the biggest Mon chedi, beautifully engraved wooden monk's cells, two connected pavilions where King Rama V took a rest when he visited the temple on 29 July, 1906 and witnessed a stuffed crocodile. During that time, there were many crocodiles in this area. The Mons called this temple "Wiang Cham", which is located at the boundary between Pathum Thani province and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province.

Wat Metarang (วัดเมตารัง) is in Tambon Chiang Rak Noi. Inside the temple is an octagonal chedi in the Shwedagon style. There is a multi-tiered umbrella made of brass with the angels in adoration design at the top of the chedi, aged 150 years. Moreover, there are a teakwood-floor praying hall with round columns made of heartwood, a preaching hall, and a swan column with a swan on top, which is a symbol of a Mon temple.

Wat Phlap Suthawat (วัดพลับสุธรรม) is located in Tambon Chiang Rak Noi. The significant objects in the temple are a silver Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture, a pulpit made of teakwood with fretwork painted in red and golden patterns, as well as, a Mon square chedi aged more than 100 years with the so-called Sing or lion base and a spire comprising 9 tiers of lotus flowers.

Wat Sala Daeng Nuea (วัดศาลาแดงเนื้อ) is situated at Mu 2, Tambon Chiang Rak Noi, on the east bank of the Chao Phraya River. Interesting things at this temple is an engraved wooden pulpit, a preaching hall, a group of monks'cells and scripture hall, as well as, a rare ancient water filter. Additionally, there is praying in Mon language every day at approximately 3.00 p.m. The village around the temple is very clean and is the winner for the best preservation of the Chao Phraya River, awarded by the Ministry of Public Health in 1998. Moreover, there is a combination of traditional Thai-Mon style houses which are scarcely seen.

Wat Chankapho (วัดจันทร์กะพ้อ) is in Tambon Bang Toei, on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River, 6 Kilometres from the city hall. It was constructed by the Mons during the reign of King Rama II and was called "Wat Kwo", meaning "Chankapho" -Vatica diospyroides Sym. -which for the Mons is an auspicious tree similar to the golden



Wat Chedi Thong

shower. Inside the temple is a cultural hall collecting Mon objets d'art. There is also a project to preserve the fish species in front of the temple. Besides, the temple is an important ceremonial venue of the Pathum Thani locals such as "Ok Hoi Pachu", Takhap Flag competition, a ceremony offering food to 100 monks, etc.

Wat Chedi Thong (วัดเจดีย์ทอง) is located on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River, Tambon Khlong Khwai.. Inside the temple lies a Mon style chedi, constructed during the early Rattanakosin era by the Mons. Its architecture was duplicated from the Burmese "Chittakong" chedi. Besides, there is a Buddha image in the subduing Mara

posture, made of white jade and revered by the Thai-Mon people.

To get there : Take the Pathum Thani-Sam Khok route for approximately 8 Kilometres and turn right for 500 Metres to the temple

Wat Bang Na (วัดบางนา) is located in Tambon Bang Pho Nuea and was constructed in 1767 by families of the Thai escaping from the war in Ayutthaya. This temple was originally on a canal and was difficult to access. Therefore, it was transferred to be located on the bank of the Chao Phraya River. Within the temple's compound is a Buddha image in the posture of accepting offerings from an elephant and a monkey known as the "Palilaika" attitude, 2 chedis with a recessed-corner base, a

swan column, and an ancient building which accommodates monks' cells. Besides, over and under terra-cotta roof tiles for the ubosot aged more than 100 years were discovered. People usually come to this temple to pay respect to Luangpu Seng who is deceased but his corpse has not rotten away. Also, people usually come to lift a sacred stone as a way to tell their fortune.

Wat Phai Lom (วัดไผ่ล้อม) is located in Tambon Ban Ngio, on the east bank of the Chao Phraya River, north of Pathum Thani. Take the 3309 route (Chiang Rak Noi Road which is along the Chao Phraya River). It is a place to view the Asian openbills, which

is an interesting spot for a large number of both Thai and international tourists. It is announced as a non-hunting area, covering the compound of Wat Phai Lom and Wat Amphu Wararam, being a total area of 0.1184 Square Kilometres (74 rai). There are thick trees where the openbills have lived for more than 100 years.

The Asian openbill is in the same family as herons but possesses a special characteristic that the tip of the beak cannot tightly close creating a hole in between, which is used for catching the apple snail as food. Their habitats are in India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam.



Wat Phai Lom

They migrate to an appropriate area for mating, nesting, and laying eggs in Thailand during November and June every year. During this period, visitors can witness the bond of the birds' family in nesting by using twigs of trees, seeking for food, and taking care of their babies. There is a nature study route and a bird watching tower. For more information, please contact the Office of the Non-hunting Area at Wat Phai Lom and Wat Amphu Wararam at Tel : 0 2979 8677

To get there : Take the Pathum Thani-Chiang Rak mini bus from the centre of Mueang district and get off in front of the temple or take the Pathum Thani-Sam Khok line to Wat Don (Wat Surat Rangsan) or Wat Samakkhiyaram and take a ferry boat crossing the Chao Phraya River to the temple. The fee is 10 Baht a person. In addition, there are the Mo Chit-Amphoe Sena and Nonthaburi-Amphoe Sena buses to Wat Don and take a ferry boat to the temple.

Wat Sala Daeng Nuea (วัดศาลาแดงเหนือ) is located in Mu 2, Tambon Chiang Rak Noi, on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River. Inside the temple lies a preaching hall constructed in 1874 and was originally used as a royal Khon-a traditional Thai mask dance-theatre in Bangkok. There is a Buddha image cabinet adjusted from an engraved wooden pulpit and praying in the Mon language everyday at 4.00 p.m. On the monk's cell lies an

ancient and rare water filter device created by local intellect. The community around the temple is a small one situated on the bank of the Chao Phraya River. It is so clean that it won the award of the Best Village for the Preservation of the Chao Phraya River granted by the Ministry of Public Health in 1998.

Wat Song Phi Nong (วัดสองพี่น้อง) is located in Tambon Ban Ngio, on the bank of the Chao Phraya River above Wat Phai Lom. It was constructed in 1867. There are two sacred Buddha images residing on the bank of the river which are Luangpho Phet, a laterite Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture reflecting the U Thong art and Luangpho Phloi, a carved stone one, also presenting U Thong art. The latter was stolen. Therefore, it was rebuilt by the temple and has been respected among the boatmen and the public.

Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo (อำเภอลาดลุมแก้ว)

Wat Bua Khwan (วัดบัวขวัญ) is an ancient temple of Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo. This temple has a bronze Buddha image in the posture of practicing asceticism, built in the reign of King Rama V at the same time as the Buddha images along the corridor of Wat Benchamabophit. In addition, there is a replica of the Buddha's footprint duplicated from that at Wat Phra Phutthabat, Saraburi,



Wat Bua Khwan

and a pavilion for the Royal Ploughing Ceremony in the reign of King Rama VI which was originally called “Sala Daeng” (red pavilion) and located at Phayathai Palace in Bangkok.

To get there : Take route 341 (Pathum Thani-Lat Lum Kaeo) and turn left between the kilometre marker Nos. 21-22 for 5 Kilometres.

Wat Chedi Hoi (วัดเจดีย์หอย) is located at Mu 4, Tambon Bo Ngoen. In the compound of the temple, a large number of gigantic fossilised oyster shells, aged millions of years were discovered. Luangpho Thongklueng, therefore, took the shells to build a chedi at the entrance of and in the temple. Furthermore, there is a museum collecting

Buddha images, art objects, antiques, and many old utensils such as Sam Khok water jars, pottery, engraved wood, calculators, etc. Within the compound of the temple is a herbal garden, as well as, turtle and fish ponds for tourists to relax and feed the animals.

To get there : Take Highway No. 341 (Pathum Thani-Lat Lum Kaeo) to kilometre marker No. 21-22 and turn to the temple for approximately 10 Kilometres.



Wat Chedi Hoi

Wat Lam Mahamek (วัดلامมาเมก) is situated at Ban Lam Mahamek, Mu 5, Tambon Bo Ngoen, Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo, 14 kilometres from the province along the Pathum Thani-Bang Len route. Interesting things of this temple are various kinds of birds such as white herons, storks, cormorants, and others, naturally nesting and hatching in the area of Nam Lai Swamp.

Talat Roi Pi Rahaeng (ตลาดร้อยปีระแหง)

The market running alongside the canal of Khlong Rahaeng (near Khlong Phra Udom), Tambon Rahaeng, is the brainchild of Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo, Rahaeng Municipality, and the local people to preserve the traditional community. It is their intention to make it a floating market and an ecotourism destination. In the past, people commuted by boat and train, in which the Talat Rahaeng-Bang Bua Thong was the very first railway line in Thailand (the final destination was at Woraphong School in Mu 4, Tambon Rahaeng). But as transportation technology developed, cars became more popular and this train route was terminated, but the market still remains until today. Rahaeng Market is actually a long row of wooden commercial buildings running along both sides of the canal (shops open only on weekends). Visitors will find various kinds of products; such as, traditional sweets, Thai desserts, agricultural produce, a 90-year-old

fishing equipment store, Chinese medicine and traditional pharmacy, old style barber, agricultural tool shop (scythe, shovel, spades, hammers, and nails), household utensils, compost, clay pots, as well as, the renowned 70-year-old Pae Pochana restaurant. Moreover, enjoy the antique utensils museum, which is actually the house of the Rahaeng district mayor “Mr. Kiatikhun Sutthaphirom”. Khlong Rahaeng in front of Wat Bua Kaeo Keson, which is located just next to the market, is also home to a fish sanctuary. The riverside gazebo near the library serves as a pier for tourists. There is a bridge over Khlong Rahaeng connecting the temple with the market. With the intention to preserve its traditional community, Talat Roi Pi Rahaeng won an award from HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. Admission is free of charge. It is open daily but most shops are open on weekends. For more information, contact the Rahaeng Subdistrict Municipality, Tel : 0 2976 3551.

To Get There : Talat Roi Pi Rahaeng in Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo is 13 Kilometres from the provincial city of Pathum Thani. It is accessible via 3 routes; Bangkok-Rangsit-Pathum Thani, Bangkok-Nonthaburi-Pak Kret-Pathum Thani, or Bangkok-Bang Yai-Bang Bua Thong-Lat Lum Kaeo-Pathum Thani. From the provincial city of Pathum Thani, proceed via Highway No. 346 for a total distance of 13 Kilometres.

Amphoe Khlong Luang (อำเภอคลองหลวง)

National Science Museum (องค์การพิพิธภัณฑ์วิทยาศาสตร์แห่งชาติ) The Science Museum is considered as a display venue for exhibitions and scientific activities to communicate with and provide knowledge to visitors to better understand science and technology, as well as, to apply them in daily life for the sustainable development of the country. Located in Tambon Khlong Hok, within the compound of the Technopolis Complex, 4 Kilometres from the intersection of the Rangsit -Nakhon Nayok Road, the museum is accessible by taking air-conditioned bus No. 1155, Rangsit- Future Park-Science Museum Line. It is distinctive due to its design into a dice shape. Inside, the building displays exhibitions of science through modern technology that create fun at the same time as learning. On the 1st floor lies a photo gallery, scientific pieces of work, and gigantic artificial earth. On the 2nd floor is a life-like reconstruction of “Lucy” fossils, presenting the creation of the first human being, a spaceship, and a replica of an astronaut. On the 3rd floor is located a shadow tunnel and a wooden house presenting the information on lights, while the 4th floor exhibits the basic information and technology of Thailand, geographical, geological and ecological characteristics, agricultural production, as well as, technology in construction. The 5th floor displays human anatomy and



National Science Museum

daily life utensils, while the 6th floor has a presentation on Thai intellect. Moreover, there is a natural science museum, which manifests knowledge on natural science. It is open on Tuesday-Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. and from 9.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m. on Saturday-Sunday and public holidays. It is closed on Monday. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2577 9911, 0 2577 6588 www.nsm.or.th.

His Majesty the King's Golden Jubilee National Museum (พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ กาญจนากิจेक) was constructed on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of His

Majesty's Accession to the Throne in 1996. It is an ethnological museum located in Tambon Khlong Ha, Amphoe Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani, covering an area of 0.488 Square Kilometres (305 rai) to celebrate the auspicious occasion significant to Thai people. It was built by the Fine Arts Department and named after the royal ceremony as "His Majesty the King's Golden Jubilee National Museum".

The project to construct the National Museum of Ethnology was created from the policy of the Fine Arts Department, who realised the country's development

guidelines in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan of 1961, which aimed to disseminate the progress from the city to the suburbs. It is considered as the 3rd National Museum in a specific field under the supervision of the central authority.

Moreover, the Fine Arts Department has established museums in other specific fields, as well as, has constructed buildings of the arts and culture preservation organisations, moving from Bangkok to be located in the same area. This is to prepare the place as the Art and Culture Centre in honour of His Majesty the King, a learning source on multiple subjects, covering the knowledge on Thai people, in arts and culture, ethnology and natural science to facilitate the learning process of visitors. It is also an introduction for travel and study in various regions of the country.

Within the compound of His Majesty the King's Golden Jubilee National Museum are, thus, many museums and preservation organisations such as the National Archives in Commemoration of H.M. the King's Golden Jubilee, the Supreme Artist Hall, the National Museum in Geology, etc. Although this museum is not yet completed, it can provide knowledge to students or interested people through a mobile exhibition to schools and community centres, as well as the learning media such as artistic objects, replicas of

artefacts, slides, etc. with specialised lecturers. In 2005, the Ancient and Artistic Objects Information Centre was opened and displayed more than 10,000 pieces of artefacts and art objects such as pottery, fabric, weapons, agricultural tools, etc. in an open storehouse style. (Please contact in advance for a group visit) For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2902 7568-9

The Supreme Artist Hall (หอศิลปิน) is located in Tambon Khlong Ha, 3 kilometres further from the National Science Museum. It was constructed to celebrate His Majesty King Bhumibol's accomplishments in all kinds of arts witnessed and recognised by all the people and artists worldwide. It displays the valuable arts and cultural pieces of work of His Majesty in 9 aspects; namely, handicrafts, sports, literature, painting, photography, landscape architecture, sculpture, music, and royal musical compositions. Furthermore, it exhibits the biography and pieces of work of all national artists through a photo exhibition and multimedia presenting their masterpieces and intellect in 4 fields; namely, literature, performing arts, visual arts and architecture. It is open on Tuesday-Sunday from 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2986 5024 Fax : 0 2986 5023.

Nearby the Supreme Artist Hall, there are various other projects of museums in commemoration of His Majesty the King

such as His Majesty the King's Golden Jubilee National Museum, the National Archives, and the Natural Science Museum.

The National Archives in Commemoration of H.M. the King's Golden Jubilee **(หอจดหมายเหตุแห่งชาติเฉลิมพระเกียรติพระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวภูมิพลอดุลยเดช)**

The museum was constructed on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne in 1996 by the Fine Arts Department in honour of His Majesty the King with a budget of 720.4 Million Baht. H.M. the King granted its name as "the National Archives in Commemoration of H.M. the King's Golden Jubilee."

The National Archives is located in an area of 0.12 Square Kilometres (75 rai). Its building was constructed in the applied Thai architecture of King Rama IX's reign. It is in Tambon Khlong Ha, Amphoe Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani. It comprises a group of 4 buildings connecting to one another and an all-purpose square, covering a total area of 20,000 Square Metres consisting of :

1st Building : A 9-floored building for the collection of archives, covering an area of 6,000 square metres.

2nd Building : A building for research, covering an area of 4,500 square metres.

3rd - 4th Buildings : Permanent exhibitions of H.M. the King's royal activities and projects

from His Majesty's royal initiatives, covering an area of 3,000 square metres.

An all-purpose square for organising activities, covering an area of 3,500 Square Metres.

The Fine Arts Department wants these 4 buildings of the National Archives to be the most perfect place to collect the documents important to the nation on his royal biography, activities of H.M. the King and the royal family, to be a centre of study and research for government authorities, private organisations, students and the general public to facilitate in the collection, display, searching process, and preservation of the documents relating to H.M. the King's biography and activities such as His royal pieces of writings, instructions, speeches, compositions, paintings, photos, records of his voice, including the document of the operation in his royal projects due to his royal initiatives and other projects in honour of H.M. the King. Therefore, this National Archives is a learning place for the younger generation and youth to realise and appreciate the King's talent in ruling the country and the loyalty of the Thais towards every king of Thailand. It is open on Monday-Friday from 9.00 a.m.-4.30 p.m. For a search of photos, archives and a group visit, please contact in advance at Tel : 0 2902 7940 ext. 113, 0 2902 7942 Fax : 0 2902 7941

The Golden Jubilee Museum of Agriculture (พิพิธภัณฑ์การเกษตรเฉลิมพระเกียรติฯ) is situated in Tambon Khlong Nueng (Kilometres 46-48 Phahonyothin Road), opposite the Nava Nakorn Industrial Promotion Zone. The museum comprises a group of 9 buildings connecting to one another. It displays the story on agriculture through modern technology and models, covering every aspect of the agricultural process such as land development, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, and ecological system, while outside are the greenhouses, demonstrating rice fields, and a presentation of the farmers' lifestyles in every region of Thailand. Moreover, it is a training centre, an academic seminar venue on agriculture, and a source for education on the royal projects. It is open on Tuesday- Sunday and public holidays and closed on Monday from 9.30 a.m.-3.30 p.m. It is free of charge. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2529 2212-3

Thai Royal Mint (โรงกษาปณ์ รังสิต) covers an area of approximately 0.0248 Square Kilometres (128 rai). It was constructed in March 1996 while all construction and systems were completely built and settled in 2001. The Treasury Department transferred the mint from Pradiphat to Rangsit in November 2001. The full function production has started from January 2002 onwards.

The Thai Royal Mint is an organisation of the Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance. The office has obligations and is responsible for the production of coins to be adequately circulated for the need in Thailand's economic system in accordance with the Monetary Act B.E. 2501. Moreover, it produces commemorative coins for various important historical occasions concerning the national, religious and monarchic institutes, or international events to promote the honours and celebrity and culture of the country. In addition, the mint has a responsibility to produce the Royal Thai Orders and Decorations and other products on demand of the government authorities, state enterprises and private agencies, as well as, install, and repair the security system of the security room for provincial treasury offices throughout the country. The mint has set up a policy to continuously develop the organisation both in quality and services to be up to an international standard, as well as, to pass on the unique identity of Thai arts and culture to last forever.

The Sports Centre, Thammasat University (ศูนย์บริการการกีฬามหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์) has originated from a construction of a stadium to serve the 13th Asian Games at Thammasat University, Rangsit campus. During that time, many structures were constructed such as a 5,000-unit residential

buildings for the athletes, a stadium, an indoor swimming pool, and 7 gymnasiums. Nowadays, they have been renovated and utilised in accordance with the university's objectives. For example, Gymnasium 3 was renovated to be the Sports Centre, Thammasat University, etc.

The sports centre is a sports organisation separated from the Thammasat University's Property Office, due to the different working conditions. The main commitments of the centre are to organise various kinds of sports and exercises for everyone, to provide an opportunity for personnel, students, lecturers, and the public to fully utilise the stadium, as well as to cooperate with agencies in every sports aspect nationally.

The Sports Centre, Thammasat University, comprises the main stadium, a water sports centre, a tennis court, and 3 gymnasiums, covering an area of approximately 0.64 Square Kilometres (400 rai). This sports centre is aimed to provide the most complete services on sports and health. It is open for the general public.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (พิพิธภัณฑสถานเครื่องถ้วยเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้) Situated within the Bangkok University, Rangsit campus, Tambon Khlong Nueng, the Museum houses a collection of artefacts and ceramics made from domestic kilns (Sukhothai, Lanna, and Ayutthaya

ceramics) as well as imported ceramics (Chinese, Annamese, and Burmese ceramics). The Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum also comprises a permanent gallery, rotating exhibition, bookshop, and souvenir shop. Open Monday-Saturday from 9.00 am.-4.00 pm., closed on public holidays. For more details, Tel : 0 2902 0299 ext. 2892, Fax : 0 2516 6115, or visit <http://museum.bu.ac.th>. Email : museum@bu.ac.th.

Rama IX Reservoir Project (โครงการสร้างเก็บน้ำพระราม ๙) Flood is an inevitable natural catastrophe, causing the loss of natural resources, constructions, infrastructure, including the economy with tides. After each flood, budget is spent for the construction and renovation to make everything return to normalcy. As a result, the King initiated a guideline for resolution of the problem such as the construction of Pa Sak Jolasid Dam or various aspects of the Kaem Ling (Monkey Cheeks) project to encourage the effective solution and relief of the problem. An idea from the Kaem Ling project is the "Rama IX Reservoir Project".

The Rama IX Reservoir Project is a project initiated by His Majesty the King, located in Amphoe Khlong Luang and Amphoe Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani, between Rangsit 5 and 6 Canals, covering an area of 4.5232 Square Kilometres (2,827 rai) 50 Square Metres (10 square wa). It is a gigantic reservoir

whose total area is 4.128 Square Kilometres (2,580 rai), divided into 2. The first one covers an area of 1.264 Square Kilometres (790 rai) with a containing capacity of approximately 6 million cubic metres, getting water from the Rangsit 6 Canal, while the second one, covering an area of approximately 2.864 Square Kilometres (1,790 rai) with a containing capacity of 11.1 million cubic metres, gets water from the Rangsit 5 Canal. Moreover, the area surrounding the reservoir is a planting and gardening area for a relaxing place for the public. The benefits of this project are to assist in the agriculture during the dry season and to effectively relieve the flood problem in the lower area from the project. Although this project or other Kaem Ling ones need a high budget, they will create tremendous benefits in the long term. This makes them worth the operation.

Amphoe Thanyaburi (อำเภอธัญบุรี)

Dream World Amusement Park (สวนสนุกดรีมเวิลด์) is situated in Tambon Bueng Yitho, Kilometres 7 on the Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok route, Khlong Sam. Take air-conditioned bus No. 538 (Victory Monument-Rajamangala University of Technology) or take a bus of the BMTA to Rangsit, continue with any bus to Rajamangala University of Technology and get off at Dream World.

Dream World is an amusement park and a relaxing venue where various kinds of entertainment are put together in an area of more than 0.256 Square Kilometres (160 rai). It comprises 4 lands, designed to be different places of happiness and fun; namely, Dream World Plaza, a land full of beautiful and elegant architecture on both sides, Dream Garden, a nice garden



Dream World Amusement Park

in a relaxing atmosphere around a giant lake and where there is a cable car to see the panoramic view from the sky, Fantasy Land, a fairyland comprising a castle of the Sleeping Beauty, Bread House and Giant's House, Adventure Land, an adventurous and challenging area, comprising Space Train, Viking Ship, Snow Town, etc.

Entrance fee is 800 Baht. It is open on Monday-Friday from 9.45 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., and Saturday-Sunday, including public holidays from 9.45 a.m.-7.00 p.m., Tel : 0 2577 8666 www.dreamworld.co.th

Wat Mun Chindaram (วัดมุนจินดาราม) is located at Khlong Ha on Khlong Rangsit Prayurasak, 13 Kilometres from Rangsit Market on the Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok route. In the canal in front of the temple is a large number of striped catfish, weighing 3-5 Kilogrammes, which tourists usually drop by to feed.

Wat Khian Khet (วัดเขียนเขต) was constructed in 1896. Mom Khian, a wife of Phrachao Worawongthoe Chao Saisanitwong, donated land to build the temple. At first, it was only a monastic residence (Samnak Song), whose leader was Luangpho Dam. Bamboo was used to make a floor and roof, and walls were made of grass. Then, Mom Khian, her relatives, and the locals realised the difficulties of the monks and novices who resided in this place. Therefore, they donated money to construct the overall 6 traditional Thai-style monk's cells as the Buddhist

property. Interesting objects in the temple are an ancient bell tower, an old marble ubosot and mural paintings, presenting the Thai traditions and lifestyles of the locals in Pathum Thani.

Rangsit Science Education Centre (ศูนย์วิทยาศาสตร์เพื่อการศึกษารังสิต) is situated near Khlong Hok. The centre's entrance is next to the Rajamangala University of Technology, 4 kilometres from the Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok Intersection. It is under the supervision of the Office of the Non-formal Education Commission. It is an educational learning source on science for children, youth and the public. It comprises exhibitions on science, technology, natural science, astronomy, and space. Moreover, there are various experimental activities encouraging fun learning. It is open every Tuesday to Sunday from 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. and closed on Monday and public holidays. There is no entrance fee. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2577 5456-9 ext. 305 Fax : 0 2577 5454 or www.rscience.go.th

Lotus Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์บัว) Situated within the Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi, under the Office of Landscape and Special Activity, the Lotus Museum was founded in 2000 as part of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's project to collect Thai, foreign and hybrid lotus species. In addition, the Museum is a research and learning centre. Its objectives are to study the lotus plants

and find practical applications and uses for different parts of the plant. The Museum is also dedicated to the preservation and propagation of the beautiful flowers. The area is filled with hundreds of lotus species, contained in pots and ponds, including the Lotus, Day-Blooming Tropical Waterlily, Blue Waterlilly, Nymphaea Gigantea, Pink Double Wit Frilled Petals, Victoria, as well as, Mankala Ubol species, which was awarded the title of Best New Hardy Waterlily 2004 in the 19th World Lotus Competition in the United States. Open daily from 8.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. Admission is free. For more information, contact the Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi, No. 39, Mu 1, Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok Rd., Tambon Klong Hok, Amphoe Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani 12110, Tel : 0 2549 3043, 08 9692 9808.

INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

Cruising along the Chao Phraya River (ล่องเรือแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา) The Chao Phraya River runs through Pathum Thani province, surrounded by a panoramic view of the local community, houses, and beautiful nature. Tourists are able to drop by at many ancient temples on the river banks in Amphoe Mueang and Amphoe Sam Khok; such as, Wat Bang Na, Wat Hong Pathummawat, Wat Chankapho, Wat Song Phi Nong, Wat Sala Daeng, and Wat Phai Lom. They can also shop for delicious food and

souvenirs at the floating market. Tourists from Bangkok can rent a boat from the Tha Chang Pier and go along the Chao Phraya River to Pathum Thani or rent a boat at the Pathum Thani Municipality's Pier. From the Pathum Thani Pier, a long-tailed boat accommodating 20 persons with an hourly rate of 500 Baht (to Wat Phai Lom)-2,000 Baht (to the Bang Sai Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre) is available. For a group tour, you can take the 80-person rental boat at 16,000 Baht/day to the Bang Sai Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. Please contact the Pathum Thani Municipality Pier in advance, Tel : 0 2581 2977.

Agro-tourism

Pathum Thani is an agricultural area where many kinds of economic plants are grown. Therefore, agro-tourism activities have been created to promote the knowledge to interested people such as the lodged stubble ratooning rice farming method, export orchid nurseries, and herbal gardens. The visiting points are in Amphoe Lat Lum Kaeo. Interested people can contact in advance at the Pathum Thani Agriculture Office at Tel : 0 2581 7967-8 or Lat Lum Kaeo District Agriculture Office at Tel : 0 2599 1239.

Boy Scout Camping Activity

The Pine Resort (เดอะไพน์ รีสอร์ท) It is situated on Pathum Thani-Sena Road, Amphoe Sam Khok, providing boy scout

camping activities for 2 days and 1 night for group visitors with the rope courses, comprising 18 rope stations, artificial cliff climbing, and adventure activities. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2978 8851-4 www.thepineresort.com

Thai Boxing Course

Muay Thai Institute ([โรงเรียนมวยไทย](#)) is a centre of traditional Thai martial arts, providing the basic Thai boxing course to the professional one, a course for the Thai boxing trainers and that for judges. For students and interested people, it is open daily from 10.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2992 0096-9, Fax: 0 2992 0095 www.muaythai-institute.net.

Petchpathum Muay Thai School ([โรงเรียนมวยไทยเพชรปทุม](#)) is located at 55/67-68 Phet Pathum Community, Soi 4, Pathum-Lat Lum Kaeo Road, Tambon Bang Prok, Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani. It offers Thai boxing enthusiasts Muay Thai courses from basic to professional levels. Open Tuesday- Sunday (closed on Monday) from 7:00 a.m.-7.30 p.m., Tel : 0 2581 2367, 08 6886 3155, or visit www.muaythai89.com

Dog Training

Khlong Luang Dog Training Centre ([โรงเรียนฝึกสุนัขคลองหลวง](#)) Situated at 21/2 Mu 7, Bang Khan-Nong Suea Road, Tambon Khlong Si, Amphoe Khlong Luang, 3 Kilometres from Wat Dhammakaya, it is a private dog training

centre for real usage, providing various courses such as the course on basic discipline and obedience, a skills improvement course, and a course for guard dogs. It is open daily from 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. For those interested, contact in advance at Tel : 0 2524 0703 Fax : 0 2524 0492.

University Town

Pathum Thani is a province where there are well-known universities, both public and private ones. It is a centre of education, research and development in agriculture, industry and technology, which integrate with one another and will further increase the strong leading role in education.

Rangsit University ([มหาวิทยาลัยรังสิต](#)) 52/347 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Lak Hok, Amphoe Mueang, Pathum Thani 12000. Tel : 0 2997 2200 www.rsu.ac.th.

Eastern Asia University ([มหาวิทยาลัยอีสต์ เทิร์นเนอเชี่ย](#)) 200 Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok Road (Khlong Ha), Tambon Rangsit, Amphoe Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani. Tel : 0 2577 1028 Fax : 0 25771023 www.eau.ac.th.

Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi ([มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชมงคลธัญบุรี](#)) Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok Road (Kilometres 13), Tambon Khlong Hok, Amphoe Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani. Tel : 0 2549 3333 www.rmutt.ac.th.

Institute of Physical Education Bangkok Campus (วิทยาลัยพลศึกษา กรุงเทพฯ) 69 Mu 3, Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok Road, Tambon Bueng Nam Rak, Amphoe Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani 12110, Tel : 0 2546 1301 Fax : 0 2546 1300 www.ipebkk.co.th

Thammasat University Rangsit Campus (มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ ศูนย์รังสิต) 99 Mu 18, Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Khlong Nueng, Amphoe Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12121, Tel : 0 2564 4440-59 www.tu.ac.th.

Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under Royal Patronage (มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏ วไลยอลงกรณ์ ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์) Pratu Nam Phra In Post Office, Khlong Luang District, Pathum Thani 13180 Tel : 0 2529 0671-7 Fax : 0 2529 2580 www.vru.ac.th.

Asian Institute of Technology (สถาบันเทคโนโลยีแห่งเอเชีย) P.O. Box 4, Tambon Khlong Nueng, Amphoe Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12120. Tel : 0 2516 0110 Fax : 0 2516 2126. www.ait.ac.th.

Bangkok University (Rangsit Campus) (มหาวิทยาลัยกรุงเทพ (วิทยาเขตธงสีติ)) 95/1 Mu 5, Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Khlong Nueng, Amphoe Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12120. Tel : 0 2902 0299 Fax : 0 2516 8553 www.bu.ac.th.

Agricultural Engineering Training Centre (ศูนย์ฝึกอบรมวิศวกรรมเกษตร) Tambon Bang Phun, Amphoe Mueang, Pathum Thani 12000. Tel : 0 2567 0784. www.aetc.ac.th.

Pathumthani College (วิทยาลัยปทุมธานี) 130 Mu 4, Twianon Road, Tambon Ban Klang, Amphoe Mueang, Pathum Thani. Tel : 0 2975 6999 www.ptu.ac.th

Shinawatra University (มหาวิทยาลัยชินวัตร) 99 Mu 10, Bang Toei, Amphoe Sam Khok, Pathum Thani 12160, Tel : 0 2599 0000. www.shinawatra.ac.th.

EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Poeng Songkran Festival (เปีงสงกรานต์) is the Mon Songkran Festival. Khao Chae, steamed rice put into cold water floated with jasmine flowers served with savoury food and desserts as a set, is prepared and taken in a procession. It will be presented to monks and respectable senior relatives on Songkran Day. In the afternoon, there will be sand pagoda making, a ceremony to release birds and fish, a ceremony to pour scented water onto Buddha images and monks, and request for blessing from the monks. Also, there will be a procession to pour scented water onto the seniors which has been conducted from the past.

Saba Game (การเล่นสะบัก) is a local game of the Mons organised on Songkran Day. In the afternoon, young male and female locals will closely socialise. Their parents will provide an opportunity for them to dress up beautifully to play the Saba game. The Saba disc is made of the core of Pradu or Makha

wood in a round shape with a diameter of 4-5 inches. Players will throw the Saba disc to hit the one which is positioned 26 Metres (13 wa) from the throwing spot.

Mon Ram (မုန်ရှာ) has been a tradition of the ancient Mon people since the reign of King Narai the Great. The Mon musical ensemble is performed with dancing and singing. 8-12 female performers will dance in auspicious ceremonies, dressing up in traditional Mon costume comprising a breast cloth covering diagonally on a long-sleeved shirt with no collar. Their hair will be tied up as a bun decorated with jasmine flowers. They will wear a fresh flower at their ear and ankle bracelets. However, in a funeral, they will wear a black cotton tube skirt and a white breast cloth. At present, the Mon Ram performance is still performed in the welcoming ceremony and funeral of distinguished persons.

Thayae Mon (ທະແຍມອဏ္ဍ) is a local performance of the young Mon males and females, similar to Mo Lam of the Northeastern Region or Lam Tat of the Central Thai people. There are songs, wooing, and answering between the males and females. The musical instruments used in the performance are violin and So-a fiddle. Thayae Mon can be generally performed in every amusing occasion not only in a ceremony.

Pha Khaosan Dance (การรำพ้าข้าวสาร) is a Mon tradition usually performed after the End of Buddhist Lent, which is during the period of the Kathin Robe Offering. A group of Pha Khaosan dancers will paddle a boat and ask for a donation of rice-Khaosan, money, and objects in order to offer to the monk.

Tak Bat Phra Roi (ตักบาตรพระร้อย) is a tradition of the Mon conducted at the End of Buddhist Lent by bringing savoury food and desserts into a boat awaiting near the bank of the Chao Phraya River for offering to the monks.

Luk Nu Igniting Ceremony (การจุดลูกหมู) is a tradition for the cremation of monks and novices by using the firework tied up with a rope as a fuse. When the fire is lit, it will firstly, burn the robe to the firework, which will further go to light the fire at the funeral pyre.

Songkran and Food Festivals in Pathum Thani (งานประเพณีสงกรานต์ เทศกาลอาหารพื้นบ้านปทุมธานี) The Thai New Year Festival or Songkran in Pathum Thani is annually held during mid-April in front of the old city hall. Enjoy a local food contest, procession competition, and beauty queen pageant. Visitors will also find the activity of reviving Thailand's classic summer treat "Khao-Chae" or cooked rice soaked in iced water and eaten with side dishes by introducing the Khao-Chae Street, as well as, many cultural shows, and an art market.

LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

Pathum Thani is a province located on the alluvial plain of the Chao Phraya River. Therefore, there are many rice fields. It is also a planting location of vegetables supplied for fresh markets in town and the two gigantic central markets of the country; namely, Si Mum Mueang Market and Talad Thai. It is a centre of various kinds of fruits such as tangerines, mangoes, bananas, durians, lychees, longans, and mangosteens, as well as, other products of natural plants such as palmyra fruit and lotus calyx.

In addition to the agricultural produce, the municipality market and that by the river at Wat San Chao offer various kinds of delicious dishes of Pathum Thani. The famous ones are noodles, Khanom Kuichai stuffed with vegetable, taro, and bamboo shoots, fried shredded pork and beef, and various kinds of Thai desserts which can be purchased as souvenirs.

The most well-known food of Pathum Thani that should be tasted is boat noodle which is sold everywhere, especially along the Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok route, while the city usually offers their famous dishes such as Kung Ten-jumping prawn-and grilled fish.

Moreover, in communities and villages, there are OTOP handcrafted products such as mini Sam Khok water jars as souvenirs, artificial lotus flowers, and leather bags.

DEPARTMENT STORES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS

Apart from being a study source in culture, Pathum Thani is a place where various department stores are situated, offering agricultural produce, being a centre of modern fashion, many choices of computer devices and high-tech electronic products both retail and the wholesale ones.

IT Zeer Rangsit (ไอที เซียร์ รังสิต) is a centre of shops selling computers, mobile phones, and other kinds of connecting devices, as well as, computer maintenance services. It is located at 99 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Khu Khot, Amphoe Lam Luk Ka, Pathum Thani 12130, Tel : 0 2531 4320 Fax : 0 2531 2599 www.itzeerrangsit.com.

Future Park Rangsit (ฟิวเจอร์พาร์ค รังสิต) is located at the Rangsit elevated intersection where Phahonyothin Road connects with the Rangsit-Ongkharak and Rangsit-Pathum Thani Road. www.futurepark.co.th.

Talad Thai (ตลาดไทย) is a central market for the agricultural produce of Thailand, a complex centre of agricultural and agro-industry products for greatness, modernity, and progress to the best of Thai agriculture. It covers an area of more than 0.8 Square Kilometres (500 rai). Talad Thai is designed to be spacious and convenient, completely different from the traditional

central market by dividing the market into sections of various products which can support large quantities of products of more than 15,000 tons from farmers from all over the country. It is divided into the areas of the Orange Building, a tangerine market, the Mixed Fruits Building, selling many kinds of fruits from farmers from all over the country such as mangoes, cantaloupes, santols, custard apples, guavas, papayas, sapodillas, jujubes, melons, pomeloes, acidless oranges, bananas, rose apples, grapes, Manila tamarinds, etc. Moreover, there is the Seasonal Fruits Square. It is because during the fruit season, this square is open for farmers and buyers to come and directly conduct the sales of many categories of fruits in a large number. There is also the Flowers, Decorative Plants and Plant Cuttings Market which is a gathering location of sellers of the products from the important production areas, as well as, sellers of the planting tools and vegetable building. The Fresh Market is a place selling every kind of consuming products such as beef, pork, duck meat, chicken, fish, seafood, vegetables, fruits, and grocery stores. On the second floor, there are grocery products. The Flowers Market offers various kinds of flowers and decorative plants such as roses, orchids, gerberas, wreath making shops, as well as, shops selling offerings for monks.

Talad Thai is open 24 hours on Phahonyothin Road Kilometres 72, opposite Thammasat University, Rangsit Campus, Tambon Khlong Nueng, Amphoe Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani. For more information, please contact Tel : 0 2908 4490-9 www.taladthai.com.

TIPS FOR VISITING A TEMPLE / MUSEUM / ANCIENT MONUMENT

- Study information about the place to be visited.
- Dress politely and be composed.
- Take off your shoes before entering a religious building or area.
- Contact a local speaker such as a monk or officer who can give you information.
- Avoid touching an artefact or ancient monument, especially reliefs or paintings to maintain their original condition.
- Avoid trespassing in a prohibited area or on an ancient monument and taking any parts of the artefacts or architecture.
- Seek permission before taking photos.
- Avoid using a flash in photo-taking which may cause damage to the artefacts or architecture.

FACILITIES IN PATHUM THANI

Accommodation

(Note : The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed without notice. Please ask for current information from the hotel before making reservation.)

Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani Hotel

Bangkok Golf&Spa Resort (บางกอก กอร์ฟ สปา รีสอร์ท) 99/3 Mu 2 Tiwanon Road (Tel : 0 2000 9777 Fax : 0 2963 9797 www.resort.th.com E-mail : bkresort@ksc.th.com), 168 Rooms : 3,000-7,000 Baht

Darling Inn (ดาร์ลิ่ง อินน์) 130/26 Mu 4 Krungthep-Pathum Thani Road, Tambon Bang Duea (Tel : 0 2978 2561-2), 111 Rooms : 450-1,000 Baht

Nice Inn (ไนซ์ อินน์) 20/9 Mu 5 Liap Klong Rangsit Road, Tambon Bang Phun (Tel : 0 2567 2751-2), 40 Rooms : 270-550 Baht

Pathum Thani Place (ปทุมธานี เพลส) 123 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Tambon Kradi (Tel : 0 2963 8299, Fax : 0 2963 9259 E-mail : pathumthaniplace@yahoo.com www.pathumthaniplacehotel.com), 110 Rooms : 1,100-3,500 Baht

Amphoe Sam Khok

The Pine Resort (เดอะไพน์ รีสอร์ท) 23/15 Mu 1 Tambon Tai Ko (Tel : 0 2978 8851-4,

0 1815 9572 Fax : 0 2978 8851-4, Fax : 0 2978 8855 www.thepineresort.com E-mail : saimg_mk@hotmail.com), 167 rooms, 15 houses: 950-4,000 Baht

Amphoe Thanyaburi

Big Inn (บิ๊ก อินน์) 59/265 Mu 2 Rangsit-Pathum Thani Road, Tambon Prachathipat (Tel : 0 2531 5125-6), 40 Rooms : 230-380 Baht

Mit Phaisan (มิตรเพศาล) 246/48 Mu 2 Tambon Prachathipat (Tel : 0 2531 3069, 0 2531 3230, 16 Rooms : 150-200 Baht

Palm Inn (ปาล์ม อินน์) 37, 39, 41 Mu 5 Rangsit-Nakhon Nayok, Tambon Prachathipat (Tel : 0 2533 0542, 0 2974 1243), 50 Rooms : 225-650 Baht

Rangsit Palace (รังสิตพาเลช) 336/923 Mu 1 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Prachathipat (Tel : 0 2531 4860, 0 2531 5024-5), 60 Rooms : 500 Baht

Siam Rangsit (สยามรังสิต) Near Muai Thai Nightstadium 336/309-312 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Prachathipat (Tel : 0 2531 3394, 0 2531 0774), 37 Rooms : 350-1,200 Baht

Amphoe Khlong Luang

Manhattan (แมนแฮตตัน) 49 Mu 14, Tambon Khlong Nueang (Tel : 0 2908 6666-68 Fax : 0 2908 6655), 137 Rooms : 800-1,300 Baht

Pinehurst Lodge (ไพน์ไฮร์ด ลอดจ์) 73 Mu 17 Phahonyothin Road Km. 37, Tambon Khlong Nueang (Tel : 0 2516 8685 www.pinehurst.co.th,), 256 Rooms : 1,540-3,000 Baht

Royal Inn (รอยัล อินน์) 39 Mu 5 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Khlong Nueang (Tel : 0 2516 9400, 0 2516 1831), 95 Rooms : 760 Baht

Amphoe Lam Luk Ka

Asia Airport (แอเชีย แอร์พอร์ท) 99/2 Mu 8 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Khu Khot (Tel : 0 2992 6999), 394 Rooms : 2,000-4,000 Baht

Restaurant

Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani

Ahan Vietnam (อาหารเวียดนาม) 29/3 Klong Wat So, Tambon Bang Prok Tel : 0 2581 5670 (Vietnam Food, Thai Food)

Bang Bua (บางบัว) 99/5 Mu 2 Tiwanon Road (Near Krung Siam St. Caros) Tambon Ban Klang Tel : 0 2581 5715, 0 2979 6970-1, (Thai Food, Chinese Food)

Bang Pak Khlong (บ้านปากคลอง) 21/1 Mu 4 Pratum Thani Road (Sai Nai), Tambon Bang Luang Tel : 0 2581 1401-2, (Seafood)

Kung Ten Ueng Chao Ki (กุ้งเด็น อี๊จั๊ก) 12 Thet Sampan Road, Tambon Bang Prok Tel : 0 2581 6166, 0 2581 1661, (Seafood)

Prasert Phochana (ประเสริฐโพชนา) 79/123 Mu 2 Pathum Thani-Krungthep, Tambon Ban Luang Tel : 0 2581 8037, 08 9812 3933 (Seafood)

Amphoe Khlong Luang

Suan Ahan Cha Roeng (Rangsit) (สวนอาหาร จำเริง (รังสิต)) 39/14 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Khlong Luang Tel : 0 2516 9274, (Thai Food)

Amphoe Lam Luk Ka

Songwut (ทรงวุฒิ) 37/15 Lam Luk Ka Road, Tambon Lam Luk Ka Tel : 0 2569 1069, 0 2569 1893 (Thai Food, Chinese Food)

Golf Courses

Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani

Bangkok Golf Club (บางกอก กอล์ฟ คลับ) 99 Mu 2 Tiwanon Road, Tambon Bang Kradi Tel : 0 2501 2828, 0 2501 2772 www.golf.th.com (18 holes)

Mueang Aek Golf Courses (สนามกอล์ฟ เมืองเอก) 52 Mu 7 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Lak Hok Tel : 0 2533 9335-8 www.mueangaekgolf.com (18 holes)

Mueang Aek Wista Golf Courses (เมืองเอก วิสต้า กอล์ฟ คอร์ส) 52/999 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Lak Hok Tel : 0 2997 8501-6 www.mueangaekgolf.com (18 holes)

Amphoe Thanyaburi

Krung Kawi Samoson (กรุงกัววิสโน่ส์) 115/12
Mu 3 Tambon Bang Yi Tho, Amphoe
Thanyaburi Tel : 0 2577 2891-3, 0 2577 4141-9
www.krungkawi.com (18 holes)

Amphoe Khlong Luang

Alpine Golf&Sport Club (อัลป์ไนฟ์ กอล์ฟ แอนด์ สปอร์ต คลับ) 99 Mu 9 Sathani Witthayu-Bang
Khun, Tambon Khlong Ha Tel : 0 2577 3333
www.alpinegolfclub.com, (18 holes)

Pinehurst Golf&Country Club (派恩赫士 กอล์ฟ แอนด์ คันทรี คลับ) 73 Mu 17 Phahonyothin
Road Km. 37, Tambon Khlong Nueng Tel : 0
2516 8679-84 www.pinehurst.co.th (27 holes)

Amphoe Lam Luk Ka

Lam Luk Ka Country Club (ลำลูกกา คันทรี คลับ)
29 Mu 7 Tambon Lam Sai Khlong Sip Et
Tel : 0 2995 2300-4 www.lamlukkagolf.net
(36 holes)

Thanya Golf Club (ธัญญา กอล์ฟ คลับ) 26/13
Mu 3 Tambon Lad Sawai Tel : 02 2560 1136-7,
08 3964 0027 (27 holes)

Thupathemi Golf Courses (สนานมกอล์ฟ ธุปะเตเมี่ย) 14 Mu 8 Tambon Khu Khot
Phahonyothin Road Tel : 0 2531 1484, 0 2534
3880, 0 2 534 3996, 08 1371 6722 (18 holes)

Amphoe Nong Suea

Rangsit Sport Club (รังสิต สปอร์ต คลับ)
29 Mu 3 Tambon Nong Sao Wang

Tel : 0 2904 0468-71 Fax : 0 2904 0472

www.rangsitsportclub.com

Spa

Amphoe Mueang

Bangkok Golf Spa Resort (บางกอก กอล์ฟ สปา รีสอร์ท) 99/3 Mu 2 Tiwanon Road (Next to Mueang Thong Thani), Tel : 0 263 9777,
Fax : 0 2963-9797 www.resort.th.com
E-mail : bkresort@ksc.th.com

Krungthep Siam St.Caros Hospital (โรงพยาบาลกรุงสยามเซนต์คาโลส) 5/84 Mu 2 Tiwanon Road, Tambon Ban Klang, Tel : 0 2975 6700 Fax : 0 2975 6737
www.stcaros.com

USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Information Tel : 0 2581 2121

Mueang District Official Tel : 0 2581 6130

Ake Patum Hospital Tel : 0 2996 2211

Pathum Thani Hospital Tel : 0 2598 8888

Thammasat University Hospital Tel : 0 2926 9999

Rangsit General Hospital Tel : 0 2998 9999

Pathumvech Hospital Tel : 0 2 567 1991

Phatara-Thonburi Hospital Tel : 0 2 901 8400

Provincial Police Office Tel : 0 2581 6789

Highway Policeman Tel : 1193

Tourist Information Tel : 1155

TOURIST INFORMATION

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

Head Office

1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel: 0 2250 5500

Fax: 0 2250 5511

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

Website: www.tourismthailand.org

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100

8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, BANGKOK OFFICE (TAT BANGKOK)

1600 New Phetchaburi Rd., Makkasan,

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel : 66 2250 5615, 66 2250 5500 ext. 2991-5

Fax : 66 2250 5616

Website : www.tourismthailand.org

E-mail Address : tatbangkok@tat.or.th

Area of Responsibility: Bangkok, Pathum Thani, Nonthaburi,

Samut Prakan and Chachoengsao

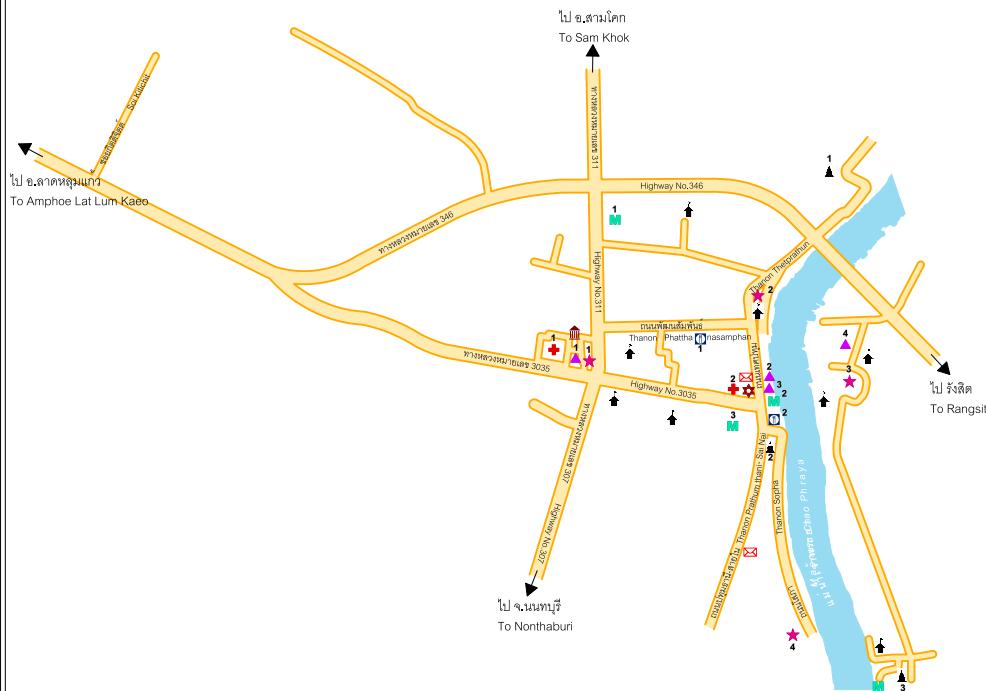
Updated

June 2014



แผนที่ตัวเมืองปทุมธานี

PATHUM THANI CITY MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

	ศาลาจังหวัด/City Hall		สถานีตำรวจนครบาล/Police Station
	สถานีขนส่ง/Bus Terminal		ถนน/Road
	ไปรษณีย์/Post Office		แม่น้ำ, แม่ริ้ว/Stream, River

.4 .2 0 กิโลเมตร
Kilometers

วัด Temple (Wat)

- วัดบางโพธิ์เงิน Wat Bang Pho Nai
- วัดโสภาราม Wat Sophararam
- วัดมะขาม Wat Makham

ตลาด Market

- ตลาดดีอินเตอร์มาร์ท Intermart Market
- ตลาดเทศบาล Thetsaban Market
- ตลาดเจริญผลวัฒนา Charoen Phon Watthana Market
- ตลาดดิวมันวัสดุศาลาเจ้า Rimnam Wat San Chao Market

สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- ศาลจังหวัดปทุมธานี Pathum Thani Provincial Court
- ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองปทุมธานี Amphoe Murang Pathum Thani Office
- สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองปทุมธานี Mueang Pathum Thani Municipality Office
- วิทยาลัยเทคนิคปทุมธานี Pathum Thani Technical College

โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- โรงพยาบาลปทุมธานี Pathum Thani Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลเมืองปทุมธานี Mueang Pathum Thani Hospital

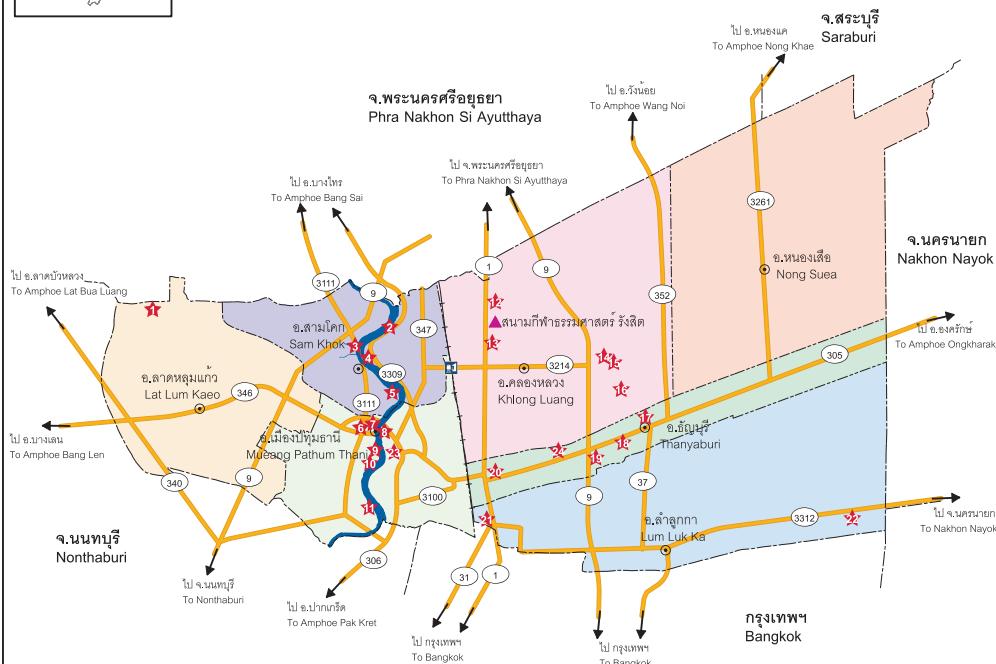
สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- วัดหงษ์บุทมหาวاس (วัดมอญ) Wat Hong Pathummawat (Wat Mon)
- วัดโบสถ์ Wat Bot
- วัดช้าง Wat Chang



แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดปทุมธานี

PATHUM THANI TOURIST MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

○	อำเภอ Amphoe (District)	ทางหลวง Highway
★	สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction	เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด Province Boundary
■	สถานีรถไฟ Railway Station	เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ District Boundary
/blue arrow/	แม่น้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River	ทางรถไฟ Railway

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attractions

- วัดเจดีย์หอย Wat Chedi Hoi
- วัดศรีศาเดดวงหนือ Wat Sala Daeng Nuea
- วัดเจดีย์ทอง Wat Chedi Thong
- วัดไผ่ล้อม Wat Phai Lom
- วัดสิงห์ Wat Sing
- ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- วัดมนูญมาศ (วัดมอน) Wat Hong Pathummawat (Wat Mon)
- วัดบ่อเกต Wat Bot
- วัดจาง Wat Chang
- วัดโคก Wat Khok
- วัดชินวราราม Wat Chinawaram
- พิพิธภัณฑ์การเกษตรเฉลิมพระเกียรติ
- ตลาดไทย Talad Thai

The Golden Jubilee Museum of Agriculture

- หอศิลป์ปืน The Supreme Artist Hall
- หอจดหมายเหตุแห่งชาติเฉลิมพระเกียรติ พระบานาห์อยหัวมีผลต่อศรีฯ The National Archives in Commemoration of H.M. the King's Golden Jubilee
- ဓารคานาพพิพิธภัณฑ์วิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี (อพช.) National Science Museum
- ศูนย์วิทยาศาสตร์เพื่อการศึกษา รังสิต Rangsit Science Education Centre
- สวนสนุกจันดาว Wat Mun Chindaram
- สวนสนุกมีเมือง Dream World Amusement Park
- พิพิธภัณฑ์อนาคต Future Park Rangsit
- อนุสรณ์สถานแห่งชาติ The National Memorial
- พิพิธภัณฑ์วัฒนาปลี Rare Stone Museum
- วัดเชียนเขต Wat Khan Khet



National Science Museum

1672

TOURIST HOTLINE

08.00-20.00 hrs. Everyday

Tourist information by fax available 24 hrs.

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

Website: www.tourismthailand.org



www.tourismthailand.org



Produced in Thailand by :

Tourist Information Division (Tel: 0 2250 5500 ext.2141-5)

Marketing Services Department.

The contents of this publication are subject to change without notice.

2014 Copyright. No commercial reprinting of this material allowed.

June 2014

Free Copy